

TRENDENDOUS DEMOCRATIZATION MARKS THE NOMINATION OF McDONALD FOR GOVERNOR

PANDEMONIUM REIGNS AMONG DEMOCRATS AS STANDARD BEARER IS CHOSEN FOR COMING BATTLE

Nominating Speeches By Haley and Fergusson Followed By Five Minute Hurrahs From Every County and Delegates Then March Around Room For Twenty Minutes With Ovation That Shakes Building; Such Harmony and Enthusiasm Never Before Seen in New Mexico Democracy and Leaders and Rank and File Are Confident of Overwhelming Victory On November 7.

Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 4.—W. C. McDonald of Carrizozo was chosen this afternoon by the democrats of New Mexico in convention assembled to be their candidate for governor at the first state election. His nomination was not only absolutely unanimous, but was attended by such a political demonstration as was never before seen in New Mexico. The placing of the name of the Carrizozo man at the head of the state ticket was the signal for a riotous and unchecked outburst of ebullient enthusiasm which fairly shook the building, and which lasted for fully twenty minutes before anything like a semblance of order was restored. There was not a dissenting voice nor a discordant note in the chorus of deafening acclamation and the nomination disclosed a unity, a harmony and an enthusiastic and irresistible team work among the members of the party which bids fair to sweep everything before it.

John A. Haley of Carrizozo had the honor of placing Mr. McDonald in nomination in a short but eloquent speech. Before he had fairly got into his seat, H. B. Fergusson of Albuquerque had the floor and shot in a scorching speech which turned the applause won by Haley into a deafening pandemonium of cheers. Then one after another clear down the roll of the twenty-six counties, delegates arose and in crisp, five-minute speeches endorsed the nomination.

It was a stirring tribute to the standing of W. C. McDonald and to the esteem in which he is held by the rank and file of democracy all over the state that his nomination was the unanimous choice and demand of every single county. When it was made unanimous and a democratic candidate for the governorship of New Mexico finally stood in the field the house let loose and fairly went wild. For twenty minutes the delegates paraded around the room cheering at the top of their lungs and it was hopeless to attempt to do anything with them until they had it out.

Mr. McDonald's speech of acceptance of the place at the head of the state ticket was the feature of the evening's session of the state convention. Mr. McDonald, who is a plain, hard-headed business man, and withal one of the most lovable characters that ever appeared in New Mexico politics, makes no pretensions of being an orator. Nevertheless, his address was listened to with that rapt attention that is only accorded those who speak from the heart. After a few words in which he expressed his gratitude towards the convention for its expression of confidence in him, Mr. McDonald proposed to conclude, but the convention was insistent in its demand that he proceed and again and again when he tried to stop he was urged to speak on. The address was marked throughout by a somewhat severe arraignment of conditions which have existed in New Mexico in the past and a promise that in the event of the election of the men on the democratic ticket these conditions would no longer obtain.

The candidate promised to do his full share in the campaign for the election of the ticket. He said he would go to places where opponents in the present regime had never been permitted to go before and would go with only the justice of his cause as his protection. He did not believe that any man or set of men would be cowardly enough to deny him this right. But if they did he would go anyway. He had lived thirty-one years in New Mexico. His only child was born here and his whole life was bound up in New Mexico. If elected he promised to do his full share towards starting the government of the new state off right and in organizing a government broad enough, long enough and liberal enough, for all parties, and a government under which there would be room enough for all good citizens and with a place in it for such citizens as were not good.

"You will know what is going on in the state house," said Mr. McDonald. "You will know what is going on in the land office and you will know what is going on in the penitentiary." He believed that the governor of the state should take the people into his confidence and having done this, he believed that the people should treat the governor right. Mr. McDonald concluded amid tumultuous applause with the statement that the man who was the unanimous choice of such a body of men as this gathered in the convention hall should at least be at peace with the world.

When the cheering had subsided, Judge Byron Sherry of Otero county, chairman of the resolutions committee,

introduced an addition to the platform, which had been inadvertently left out in the assembling of the document after it had been transcribed by the stenographer. This addition referred to the "blue ballot" amendment and strongly urged the adoption of the clause making the constitution easier of amendment. It was enthusiastically adopted by acclamation, after J. H. Paxton of Dona Ana county, had made the objection that it would be subjected to two constructions. Mr. Paxton subsided after Delegate J. H. Crist of Rio Arriba county, had required the secretary to again read the clause and to read it slowly. The gentleman from Dona Ana county hastily apologized, saying that his objection had been caused by over anxiety to see to it that the position of the party on the "blue ballot" amendment was made clear.

An attempt by Delegate H. E. Bowden of Chaves county, to secure the endorsement of the Roosevelt Morning News as the only simon pure democratic daily in New Mexico, aroused a war of words on the floor. The resolution was referred to a committee on resolutions from which it is extremely unlikely to emerge. An effort of Delegate John Y. Hewitt of Lincoln county, to recall the resolution, failed, and on the floor was defeated on a motion to table, offered by Delegate E. S. Parker of Bernalillo county. Mr. Parker made a few remarks in which he criticized the wisdom of the action proposed and the delegates evidently agreed with him as there were only a few scattering noes when the motion to table was put.

A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning was then made by Delegate J. H. Crist. There was much work remaining to be done by the advisory committee and by the state central committee, and this work must be done at once if the convention was to achieve the best results of its labors.

Delegate Felix Martinez, also addressed the convention in behalf of the motion to adjourn, declaring that the members of the convention who accepted the responsibility of the nomination had pledged themselves to work for the best interests of the party, at no matter how great a personal sacrifice. Mr. Martinez has a convincing manner and his address accomplished its purpose, for when the motion to adjourn was put by Chairman Richardson the chorus of noes was equally as loud as the chorus of noes which had greeted the first intimation of an intention to adjourn.

The permanent organization of the convention was as follows:
Permanent Chairman—Granville A. Richardson of Chaves.
Permanent Secretary—Trinidad C. de Baca of Mora.
Assistant Secretaries—J. L. Zimmerman of San Miguel; Manuel E. Vigil of Bernalillo.

Morning Session of Convention.
The morning session of the convention was devoted entirely to the installation of Chairman Granville A. Richardson and the permanent officers and the report of the committee on credentials which was received and accepted. There being no contesting delegations the report was purely a formal document containing the list of delegates as carried in these dispatches.

Temporary Chairman Fergusson introduced his successor in the chair as an old-time democrat and one of the men who had long enjoyed the confidence of the people of the community in which he lived and of the citizens of New Mexico generally. Chairman Richardson was given a warm ovation by the delegates as he mounted the platform. In his brief address of acceptance he congratulated the people of New Mexico and the democratic party on the attainment of statehood. Mr. Richardson was one of the leading democrats in the constitutional convention and described the body as being composed of about forty representatives of the people and about sixty representatives of special interests. The great desire of the people for statehood, said the speaker, brought about the approval of the constitution by an overwhelming majority of the people. Mr. Richardson congratulated the democratic party on the advantage it had gained by the action of the people in the nominations at the state election. He believed that the defeat of a party, said Mr. Richardson, was a vindication. Why? The people of New Mexico will answer that question at the polls on November 7.

Strongly urging the adoption of a good, honest and sensible platform and the nomination of a ticket containing the names of the best men the

democratic party could produce, the speaker pointed out that by this means only could full advantage be taken of the mistakes of the republicans. The republican party promised the people liberty, but what kind of liberty have they dealt out during the almost twenty-five years of their domination over the affairs of New Mexico as a territory. What kind of liberty is to be expected of the men who sought at Las Vegas to force down the throats of the people of New Mexico as a territory? What kind of selfish interests that had long plotted to loot New Mexico on the attainment of statehood. The ticket nominated there, declared the speaker, was a ticket of the people of New Mexico made in Washington and elsewhere that the people of New Mexico were entitled for self-government, and the endorsement of that ticket would fully substantiate that charge. Will they get it? A thunder of "Noes" from the delegates answered the question of the chairman.

"There is only one issue in this campaign," said Mr. Richardson, "and that is whether the people or the gang shall rule. We may talk about the referendum, we may talk about the principle of the recall and may talk about the direct election of United States senators, but the issue which confronts us and upon the result of which depends whether or not statehood is right, is the issue of whether we shall have clean government by the representatives of the people or domination by a band of rapacious plunderers. Mr. Richardson expressed the fullest confidence that the people would decide the issue and decide it right. The people, said he, are aroused as they were never aroused before. Public sentiment has crystallized and the almost unanimous desire of the honest members of both great political parties is for good government and good government without the so-called 'Lincoln of New Mexico' at its head."

The galleries and floor of the great convention hall were filled to the limit during Chairman Richardson's speech, and at its conclusion the vast multitude arose as one man and voiced its approval of the sentiments so eloquently expressed.

Following the adoption of the report a motion was made to adjourn until 2 o'clock. This was opposed by some of the delegates who had grown restive over the apparent delay of the committee on platform and resolutions. The motion was adopted, however, after a ringing speech by O. N. Marron, who declared that the delegates of the state being looted by the gang nominated at Las Vegas was so great that the convention should proceed with the greatest deliberation to the end that no stone be left unturned and no time or means spared to secure the best possible platform and the best possible ticket. He pledged with the delegates that the resolution committee and the other committees be allowed their own time in which to perform their duties. The members of these committees had been entrusted with a task on the well-desired of which depended the future of a great state, possibly for many years, and haste or boulder now might easily spell disaster in the future.

After a day of discussion and preliminaries the convention finally got down to real business at 3 o'clock and late in the afternoon the fireworks were touched off and things began to hum.

The nomination of McDonald and the ovation which he received effectually refuted the rumors which have been industriously circulated, chiefly by republican stand-patters, that the democrats were hopelessly divided and had small prospect of getting together in solid fighting array. The McDonald episode showed that the democrats were never so united before in their history in New Mexico and never so eager for the fray and confident of success. Much was made of a circular distributed on the sly yesterday, it is believed by one member of the convention, casting aspersions on Burkhardt, Marron, Walton, McGill and others and endeavoring to sow seeds of discord, which apparently

fell on stony ground, as no attention was paid to the dodger.

Declaration of Principles.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:
"We, the democrats of New Mexico, in convention assembled at Santa Fe, publish the following declaration of principles in this campaign:
"We reaffirm our devotion to the principles of our political faith as announced in our last national and territorial platforms, believing that their execution makes for the highest and best interests of the people, and will secure a government of pure democracy, a Jeffersonian government of equal rights to all and special privileges to none."
"We rejoice with and congratulate the people on the final attainment of statehood, which secures the opportunity for a full measure of home rule and self government in the conduct of our local affairs."

"We further rejoice as a party and congratulate the people as a whole that in the crisis of the statehood battle we had a democratic house of representatives, true to the time-honored democratic declaration and effort in behalf of statehood, that dragged from a reluctant republican senate and president their consent to the Flood resolution, which not only won for us the battle of sixty years, but gave us also this opportunity to secure the advantages of self-government so dear to the people of a sovereign state in this great union; and we express our heartfelt gratitude to the democratic and progressive republican majority in congress for securing to us immediate statehood under the terms of the Flood resolution, all of which had been denied to us by a republican congress and president for fifteen years."

"We further congratulate the people that the Flood resolution repeals the proviso of the enabling act under which a republican president and a republican congress compelled us to place in our constitution a provision disqualifying all of our citizens to hold state office or become members of the legislature, who cannot read, write, speak and understand the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of their office without the aid of an interpreter; and we call the special attention of the people to the fact that this unmerited, discriminating and un-American provision is in our constitution today, and that the adoption of the Flood substitute for article 19 provides a simple way to take out this unjust provision, while at the same time it guarantees to all citizens forever the full right of elective franchise, the benefit of the public school system and the enjoyment of their ancient rights and customs."

"We record our adherence to the time-honored doctrine of tariff reform, a tariff graduated to the revenue needs of a government, economically administered, condemning the tariff policy and legislation of the republican party under which the masses of the people are being taxed for the benefit of a few, under which vast combinations of wealth have accrued, and oppressive monopolies have come into existence and under which even the necessities of life for the masses have become the plaything of speculation and the profitable subjects of corporate greed and monopolistic robbery under the sanction of unholy law."

"We favor the direct primaries for the nomination of all officers wherever practicable and we especially favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people."

"We favor the passage of a law by our first state legislature which will provide all necessary school books at the expense of the state, free of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)



REPUBLICANS FORM PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

ENTHUSIASM SHOWS PEOPLE ARE AROUSED

Santa Fe Meeting Largely Attended, While Telegrams From All Over New Mexico Pledge Leaders Support.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.)
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 4.—The republican progressive league perfected its organization tonight at a meeting which packed the Elks opera house to the doors, despite the fact that the democratic state convention was in session in the capitol at the same time.

The features of the session, aside from the election of officers and the adoption of resolutions, were speeches delivered by former Governor Herbert J. Hagerman and Attorney C. D. Cleveland of Las Vegas.
A note of seriousness pervaded the speeches and marked the deliberations throughout, though the audience at the evening session joined in prolonged applause at frequent intervals during Governor Hagerman's arraignment of the republican candidates nominated at the Las Vegas convention and there was no mistaking the approval of Mr. Cleveland's carefully prepared speech, favoring the blue ballot amendment to the constitution.

Governor Hagerman said in part:

"The voters of New Mexico are called upon to decide between the republican ticket nominated at the Las Vegas convention and the ticket that will be nominated by the democratic state convention now in session in Santa Fe. That such a question should be presented to the republican voters is a matter of general regret. The republican party leaders were warned in advance that their nominees must be such as would command the respect and confidence of those who desired decency in politics and good government for the state of New Mexico. These warnings were ignored and a ticket was named that means misrule, disaster and disgrace to the state, if it shall be successful at the polls on November 7."

"I am a republican. I expect to remain a republican because I believe in the principles of that great party, but I believe in my duty to vote and work for the ticket that will be nominated by the democratic convention provided the nominees shall be men of better records and inspiring greater confidence than those who were nominated at Las Vegas."

"The coming convention will not affect the interests of the republican party in the nation, but out of the defeat of the Las Vegas ticket will come a stronger and surer republican party in New Mexico."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5.)

WYOMING PLEDGES ITS SUPPORT TO TAFT IN 1912

President's Trip Through State Makes People His Friends; Delivers Speeches at Cheyenne, Laramie and Rawlins.

ASSURED OF HEARTY WELCOME IN CALIFORNIA

Governor Johnson to Meet Party On Border and Accompany Chief Executive On Trip Through Commonwealth.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 4.—President Taft spent the day in Wyoming and left Rawlins after a ten-minute stop tonight, for Salt Lake City, Utah, where he expects to spend tomorrow. During the day the president stopped at Cheyenne and Laramie. At Cheyenne, Charles Irwin, of the reception committee, had arranged a miniature production of the "stunts" made famous at the annual frontier day celebrations. Mr. Taft watched the bucking broncos, the races between cowboys and the roping of wild horses with great interest. He reviewed several thousand soldiers at Fort D. A. Russell, inspected the town from an automobile and spoke on his tariff views in an opera house.

Governor Carey, who accompanied the president across the state, told Mr. Taft that he would be backed by the Wyoming delegation at the next republican national convention and that he would receive the electoral vote of the state in November, 1912. This announcement was of particular interest, because Governor Carey was elected as an independent, defeating candidate of the so-called "regular machine."

Another item of political interest today was the receipt of a telegram by President Taft announcing that Governor Hiram Johnson, the insurgent governor of California, would meet the Taft train at the California line and accompany him through the state. Governor Johnson will be accompanied by a party of state officials.

In his speech at Laramie President Taft called out enthusiastic applause by declaring that he was going to see to it that the interior department after on all matters affecting the public domain.

"We have had an unfortunate condition in the department," said the president. "The controversies between the extremists on both sides of the conservation question," he added, "brought about a bitter attack on the secretary of the interior and really interfered with the administration of the laws."

"You can not keep officials under fire, under criticism, under the muckraking system which unfortunately prevails, without paralyzing efforts towards the administration of the law. They become timid."

"It is a good deal easier, gentlemen, to do nothing and to assume no responsibility than it is to go ahead and do things and then take the shafts of criticisms and the charges of bad motives. It takes courage to do that and human nature is frail sometimes and hesitates. I am glad to say that people of the country over are now taking a much more sensible and philosophical view of the future."

Mr. Taft said that one result of his trip through the west, and of the recent tours of Secretary of the Interior Fisher, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, would be to stimulate departments at Washington to rid themselves of that red tape and delay which is the resort of those who are timid in administering the law.

Senator Warren promised the president today to support the peace treaties in the senate. He declared that the president's speech on the subject unquestionably had met the approval of the people.

At Laramie the president was taken for a short automobile ride, after which he made a brief speech, and at Rawlins he made another short talk from the rear platform of his car.

The Frontier Day show at Cheyenne was as near a reproduction of the annual affair as Charlie Irwin could make it. There were about thirty cowboys, cowgirls, bronco busters and less important persons connected with it.

Mr. Taft watched the performance from the judges' stand with United States Senator Warren and Governor Carey and appeared to enjoy exceedingly the riding of the bucking and outlaw horses. The stands had only a few thousand persons besides soldiers from Fort Russell near by.

Charlie Irwin renamed some of the ponies entered in the bucking contest. There was one called "Billy Taft," another named "Archie Butt," a third that bucked ferociously was named "Schedule K," and another that the residents of Cheyenne claimed was unridable, that Irwin put down on the program as "Teddy Roosevelt." Then there were "Reciprocity," "Gin Fix," "Old Steamboat," and a few others under names less important.

ITALIAN SQUADRON BOMBARDS AND SILENCES FORTS OF TRIPOLI

Attack Continued Intermittently For Two Days, Fortifications Being Reduced to Ruins; Warships Escaped Damage.

DEFENDERS OFFER WEAK RESISTANCE TO ENEMY

If Any Casualties Occurred It is Not Known; Foreign Consulates and Churches Spared; No Landing Attempted.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Djerba, Tunis, Oct. 4.—Tripoli has been bombarded twice by the Italian fleet. The first shot was fired shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shelling after a quiet night. There was a steady but slow fire from the warships until dusk last evening and shots also came from the forts in the town.

The French steamer Tafana, took a delegation from Djerba to the scene of the hostilities. Among the party was the French consul general, M. Leon, who made several ineffectual attempts to land.

The Tafana was stopped about ten miles from Tripoli by a boat from the cruiser, Varese, which ordered her to return, but she remained more than an hour, creeping in closer to the blockaded town.

The white buildings of Tripoli could be plainly seen and the white field of operations was unfolded before the watchers. Officers of the Varese explained that the bombardment had been delayed because Admiral Aubrey commander of the Italian fleet, had received a request from the Tripoli garrison for another day of grace, and he gave the garrison an extra few hours.

The battleship Benedetto Brin and the armored cruisers Giuseppe Garibaldi and Francesco Ferruccio, drew up in line opposite the harbor. There were no small crafts in the battle line and the Varese stood off to keep back intruders.

There was no sign of life in the city, which appeared deserted, but the Turkish flag flew from the castle and forts. The first shots were directed toward Charchatti fort, and later Kerkcheri fort was shelled.

As the first shells burst over Tripoli, the garrison seemed to awaken. It returned the fire with vigor and energy. A heavy cannonade was kept up on both sides for a few minutes and then firing became desultory. So far as could be seen no warship was hit.

Vice Admiral Foravelli, at 4 o'clock ordered his ships to cease firing to permit the town to surrender, but no sign was given and after a few minutes the ships began again. This time great havoc was wrought.

Fortifications were razed, the forts suffered severely and the light house to the northwest was destroyed by shells from the Garibaldi. There was no means of knowing what the loss of life was in Tripoli, but ample opportunity was given the defenders to escape.

When the Tafana left the scene no landing had been attempted by the Italians and it was feared that in the night the town would be pillaged by Arabs, who had been hovering in the vicinity for days.

Early this morning the first division of the Italian fleet, under Admiral Paravelli, resumed the bombardment. The Turkish garrison occupied a position behind the forts and responded with a few shells, which fell short.

The Italian commander endeavored to avoid damaging private dwellings, but some of these were destroyed, and the governors' palace and the three forts at the entrance of the port are in ruins. The consulates and churches have not been damaged.

The second division of the fleet, under Vice Admiral Thonon de Revel, has been approached close to Benghazi and Derna. A bombardment of these ports, it is understood, has been ordered to begin tomorrow. It is denied that blue jackets will land soon. Such a landing may be decided upon after the arrival of the expeditionary corps.

Before commencing the bombardment of Tripoli, the Italian squadron removed all mines and made a careful revision of the hydrographic chart to insure safety to the coming transports. This operation lasted several days and probably was the real reason for the delay in the bombardment.

Four Italian officers have come to Djerba and are proceeding overland toward Tripoli, on a reconnoitering expedition, as the Arabs are expected to offer stubborn resistance to the occupation of the village.

TWO TURKISH TORPEDO BOATS ARE DESTROYED
Taranto, Italy, Oct. 4.—Captain Biscaretti ordered his destroyers to open fire against the two Turkish torpedo boats here today. The shots caused a panic among the Turkish crews who threw themselves into the sea.

Meanwhile the Italian commander expected an attack from the fortifications of Provesa, but they kept silent. He feared a trap and ordered the Artillery to remain stationary while the Corazziere inspected the port.

Captain Biscaretti, himself, commanded the Corazziere, which cautiously approached under the batteries, but these gave no signs of life. The Corazziere entered the harbor and captured a Turkish yacht. Sailors from the wrecked torpedo boats having reached the docks by this time gave the alarm. The destroyers took